

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4895. 號五十月三年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

日三十月二年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBYN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Batavia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. H. BELMONT, Esq.
H. L. DALLMEYER, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
A. MÖLVER, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, —AND— FOR SALE.

RODGERS'S CELEBRATED OUT-LETTER.

WATERLOO'S and DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.

DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.

CABIN SUSPENSION and BULB-HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL.

CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-STICKS.

SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS, (Latest Admiralty Regulation).

TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes.

ENGINEER'S HAMMERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

SPIRIT LEVELS.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted Sizes.

INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTON and DELIVERY ROSE.

CANVAS DELIVERY ROSE.

LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of American and English

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

NEW and POPULAR BOOKS,

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS,

by First class Composers.

OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine Selection of

SHERRIES.

Very Fine "O. K."

BOURBON WHISKY.

CHATEAU DE FRANDS.

(A fine full flavoured Breakfast CLARET.)

BRANDIES, GIN,

LIQUEURS,

&c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

TRADE MARK.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co.,

Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

Auctions.

LAND AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 22nd March, at Noon,—

INLAND LOT, No. 173, measuring about 57½ Feet by 47 Feet, and having frontages on Wellington, Graham, and Gutzlaff Streets.

There is Room to erect Four Chinese Houses.

The Crown Rent is \$44.51.

The central position of this Lot makes it a most desirable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the Purchase Money on the fall of the hammer, the remainder on completion of the Transfer. Expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser.

Hongkong, March 11, 1879. m22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz., Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VAPOR, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

WHITBREAD'S STOUT.

VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN.

FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT.

SILVER LIGHT LAMPS.

FRANCIS JAMES, Confiturier de St. James.

STARKEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.

BAXTER'S CANVAS.

KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

W. T. ALLEN & Co.'s ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

GIBBY & Sons' WINES.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LETT'S DIARIES.

ISIGNY-BUTTER.

TEACHER'S WHISKY.

CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

THE NEW LIFE JACKET.

LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS, OVERLAND MAIL, and THE HOME NEWS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Reg to call Special Attention to the following Departments:—

COAST ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS from the COAST or OUT-PORTS are Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods not in Stock will be procured, if possible, in the Colony.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL HOUSE or GARDEN FITTINGS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, MEDICINES, BILLIARD TABLES, ARMS, &c., &c., ordered from ENGLAND, at a Commission (all trade discounts being allowed) on the laid down cost, of 5 per cent. on amounts over, and 10 per cent. on amounts under \$100.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

PACKAGES of CURIOS, TEA, PRESERVES, &c., &c., forwarded to any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM by each P. & O. Mail, Charges in full collected either here or from the Consignees as desired. Particulars required with each Package are, Contents for declaration at Customs and value for insurance.

Hongkong, February 27, 1879.

EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT,

Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kuang-Sü (9th October, 1878.)

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879.

The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHANGHAI TAELS 1,757,000 of 8 PER CENT. Bonds at the issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.
90 " 15 days after allotment.
100 "

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878. The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroy and Governor of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879.....	162,500.00	66,325.81	228,825.81
2nd " 30th March, 1880.....	162,500.00	66,021.70	228,521.70
3rd " 28th September, 1880.....	162,500.00	65,717.59	228,217.59
4th " 19th March, 1881.....	162,500.00	65,413.48	227,913.48
5th " 12th September, 1881.....	162,500.00	65,109.37	227,609.37
6th " 8th March, 1882.....	162,500.00	64,805.26	227,305.26
7th " 1st September, 1882.....	162,500.00	64,501.15	227,001.15
8th " 25th February, 1883.....	162,500.00	64,197.04	226,697.04
9th " 21st August, 1883.....	162,500.00	63,892.93	226,392.93
10th " 14th February, 1884.....	162,500.00	63,588.82	226,088.82
11th " 9th August, 1884.....	162,500.00	63,284.71	225,784.71
Shanghai Taels.....	1,757,000.00	415,857.88	2,172,857.88

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained at the offices of the Bank) accompanied by a deposit of Shanghai Taels Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents

Issuing the Loan,

(Signed)

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS Room, 12th March, 1879.

MEMBERS are informed that, GUN DRILL PARADES will take place at the NORTH BARRACKS every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6.30 P.M.

"A" BATTERY on MONDAY.

"B" BATTERY on THURSDAY.

The Order is optional for Members of both Batteries.

Those who have not commenced GUN DRILL and RECRUITS are required to attend both days.

There will be no Parade on Tuesdays until further orders.

A. COXON,

Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Queen's Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of March next, for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on-day.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1879.

By Order,

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

General Agent.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th March to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

General Agent.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. ma24

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.)

The Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"

Capt. GRAHAM, will leave for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. mr16

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THERRAUP, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. ma17

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship

"K'WANGTUNG,"

Capt. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
East-GROUND FLOOR, consisting of
OFFICES, CONTRADORE'S QUARTERS,
and GARDENS.
West—A RESIDENCE, with Business
Accommodation, complete.
Gas and Water laid on.
Each of these Premises can be Let in
whole or in apartments.

Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. apl

To Let.

GREEN MOUNT,
Possession on or before 15th May.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

To Let.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.
Possession 1st March next.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

To Let.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR,
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
J. NOBLE,
No. 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 13, 1879. apl3

To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East—
FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4,
Praya East.

As also,
A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the
DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier,
with part of its spacious Verandah. Imme-
diate Possession.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.
Also,
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

To Be Let.

On Shamen—Canton.
THE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately
occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & Co.,
comprising: DWELLING HOUSE, with GO-
DOWNS, TEA and SINK ROOMS attached.
For Particulars, apply to
EDWARD DAVIS,
Canton.
Canton, March 12, 1879. sp12

To Be Let.

**TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS,** on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

To Let.

**FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-
DOWNS,** Nos. 54 and 60,
Praya Central.
Apply to
WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. F. GROBIEN in our Firm
CEASES To-day.
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879. apl

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASES on
the 31st December last.
Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is
admitted a Partner from this Date.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jpl

NOTICE.

THE interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tsi Yat Po),
CEASES from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.
OHON AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK OHN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
Newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG OHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL**

**UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1879,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 16th March. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mal7

NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.**

**STRAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;**

**BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.**

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
DJEMNAH, Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIMENS,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.
Cargo and Speeds will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and go-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 21st March, 1879. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board) they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. ma22

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
58-inch SINGER & Co.'s "SPECIAL
CHALLENGER" BICYCLE, quite new.
PATENT BEAKINGS.
DOUBLE BRAKE, & EXTRAS.
Will be sold under Invoice price; owner
leaving Colony.
Apply to **SAYLE & Co.,**
Where Machine can be seen.
Hongkong, March 3, 1879.

NOW READY.

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY in THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I,
and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Fribingen.**
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Insurances.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

**THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.**

**NORTON & Co.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
Hongkong, December 9, 1876.

Insurances.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

**THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.**

**Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.**

**If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.**
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRE
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

**THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.**

**Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.**

**Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.**
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 150,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

**THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.**

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

**SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.**

**THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, have
This Day taken over charge of the Hong-
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates to all parts of the World.**
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

**THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.**

**THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of £50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.**

**Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.**
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.**

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

**THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent
of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.**

**GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant in-
surances at current rates.**

**MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.**
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

GEORGE PHILIP DARK (DECEASED.)
CLAIMS against the above Estate should
be sent in to the Undersigned before
the 15th of March.

H. F. HANCOE,
Acting Consul.
Canton, Feb. 25, 1879.

F. H. T. CHING S.
begs to announce to the Community
of Hongkong that he will be able to supply
BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,
from 1st October, and trusts that they may
grant him their support.

**SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite
the Cathedral.**
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

**Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."**

Now Ready.

No. 3.—Vol. VII.

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.

Coins of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.
Tonic and Vocal Modification in the
Foonchow Dialect.

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
A Plea for "Fan-k'wai."

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Taxes on Industries in Canton.
A Bit of Folk-lore about Candles,
Lamps and Fire.

Legends of Chinese Porcelain.
Tsun Bids.
To make a Tui (Antithesis).
"Respect This!"
The Army of Kwangtung.
Gutta Percha in China.
Chinese Dialects.
"Confucius Losing a Horse in the
Desert."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 98.

CHINA SEA.

**SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—WOOSUNG
RIVER.**

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and
after the 31st March, 1879, Geo-
metrical Signals will be substituted for
the flags now in use at the Woosung Inner
Bar Station, showing the depth of water
on the Bar during the day.

An explanatory diagram, showing the
signals which indicate the depth of water
from 10 feet to 24 feet and which will
show the same in approaching the signal
station both from Shanghai and from sea-
ward, is added herewith.

To indicate a rising tide a ball will be
hoisted at the mast-head.

In case of there being greater or less
depths of water than here given, the num-
ber of feet will be signalled by the
"Universal Code of Signals" at the mast-
head, and the half feet by a red and white
flag at the yard-arm.

By order of the Inspector-General of
Customs,
GERALD E. WELLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1879.

Depth of water in feet on Bar.	South Yard-arm.	North Yard-arm.	Depth of water in feet on Bar.	South Yard-arm.	North Yard-arm.
10	▲	◆	17	●	○
10½	▲	◆	18	●	○
11	▲	◆	19	●	○
11½	▲	◆	20	●	○
12	▲	◆	21	●	○
12½	▲	◆	22	●	○
13	▲	◆	23	●	○
13½	▲	◆	24	●	○
14	▲	◆	24½	●	○
14½	▲	◆	25	●	○
15	▲	◆	25½	●	○
15½	▲	◆	26	●	○
16	▲	◆	26½	●	○
16½	▲	◆	27	●	○
17	▲	◆	27½	●	○

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

**Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.**

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;
BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in
the London, Continental and Eastern
Presses.

Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore.—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore
literature.—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology.
—*Fall Mail Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes.—*Graphic*.

A very amusing and very instructive
book.—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation.—*Ill. London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher.—*British Quarterly
Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a
welcome addition to all existing stores of
popular superstitions.—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being
to a large extent *qui generis*.—*Globe*.

An interesting and important work.
Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the boudoir as well as for the savant.—
Naval and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white.—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a
rich fund of matter on a very interesting
subject.—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions.—*London and China
Express*.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology.—(*Shanghai*) *Celestial Empire*.

Dr. Denny has contributed not a little
to exhibit the inner life and mode of
thought of the Chinese people.—*North
China Herald*.

Amusing and instructive enough to com-
mand a ready sale.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The book is one for the general reader;
thoroughly readable and entertaining from
beginning to end.—*China Mail*.

A book of reference to the student and
a light and pleasant volume.—*Shanghai
Courier*.

Abounding with entertaining and inter-
esting matter.—*Japan Mail*.

Pleasantly written and instructive.—
Strait Times.

We trust the author will continue his
interesting researches. He has produced
a very interesting and valuable volume
even if he has not established his theory.
—*New York Action*.

Representative of the interest and im-
portance of the study of folklore.—*London
Tatler*.

We may thank Mr. Denny for treating
the subject with broad ideas and from a
high plane.—*New York Evening Post*.

Dr. Denny appears to have done his
work with great thoroughness.—*Australian*.

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine
qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des maté-
riels importants.—*La République française
(Paris)*.

Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli
che non si leggono, ma si divorano.—*Revista
di Roma*.

Indispensable to the student of the very
instructive subject of Folklore.—*Dublin
University Magazine*.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. (1w11ap79)

THE CHINESE MAIL.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING in THE
Chinese Mail.**

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NEWS FOR HOME

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.
40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 20, 1879. ma20

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are re-
quested to send in an ACCOUNT of
BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the half
year ended 31st December 1878, on or
before March 31st, on which date the
Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1879. ap1

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my29

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
Hongkong on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER,
DR. EASTLACK will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

BRITISH BARQUE GOLDEN FLEECE,
FROM CAPE TOWN.

THE above-named Vessel having brought
forward the whole of the ungold
portion of the Cargo of the British Barque
Robert Henderson, from London to Hong-
kong—All Consignees of the Robert
Henderson's cargo are hereby informed
that a General Average Bond which re-
quires their Signature is now lying at our
Office.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 12, 1879. ma19

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Gleniffer* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
21st Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. ma21

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Hindostan*, Captain T.
S. GARDNER, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1879. ma17

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNES of Cargo per S. S.
Amazone, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods—are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 7th Instant,
at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Fri-
day, the 14th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. 1 German Schooner
"FORMOSA,"

Burgwardt, Master,
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Commandant ROLLAND, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French
Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"ANADYR,"
Commandant BRUNET, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Ex "Ara."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge
Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from
London.

Ex "Amazona."

M. F. (in diamond) J. W. P. (underneath)
No. 4045, Order, 1 case Cotton, from
London.

J. H. H. No. 14, Order, 1 case Hosiery,
from London.

B. S. M. H. (in cross) No. 187067, Order,
2 bales Woollens, from London.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.



**STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON.**

ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"BOKHARA," Captain I. ORMAN, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 29th March, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879. ma20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 19th March, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of
**OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-
LITHOGRAPHS.**

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879. ma19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R.
Haje, — Melchers & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque,
Capt. Sivewright, — Captain.

LAROS, British barque, Capt. T. Brown,
— Edward Schellhaas & Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque,
Capt. D. Bradford, — Meyer & Co.

CRAIGIE LEA, British barque, Capt. A.
I. Winter, — Butterfield & Swire.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt.
A. H. Kroncke, — Wieler & Co.

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt.
James Willshire, — Gilman & Co.

MARY WHITTAKER, American ship, Capt.
Bery F. Cutler, — Russell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14, *Cheong Hock Kian*, British
steamer, 956, Fred. Webb, Penang March
2, and Singapore 5, General.—BUR HIN
CHAN.

March 15, H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, 8084, Henry
Cleveland, China Bay March 14.

March 15, *Ulysses*, British steamer, 1560,
J. A. Guard, Shanghai March 9, and Amoy
13, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 15, *Feronia*, German steamer,
1115, H. Schultze, Saigon March 10, 4 p.m.,
Rice.—STANLEY & CO.

March 15, *Mary Whitridge*, American
ship, 882, B. F. Cutler, Shanghai March 9,
General.—RUSSELL & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 15, *Allen Bates*, for Portland (Oregon),
15, *Galton*, for Europe, &c.

15, *Bathory*, for Bangkok.
15, *Parich*, for Saigon.
15, *Friedrich*, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.
Christina A.P., for Callao.
Morning Star, for Bangkok.
Jas. Shepherd, for Cebu.
Wandering Minstrel, for Takao.
Lola, for Whampoa.
Sargapora, for Shanghai.
Meik, for Hoihow.
Gleniffer, for Shanghai.
Ulysses, for London, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, from Penang and
Singapore, 447 Chinese.

Per *Ulysses*, from Shanghai and Amoy,
1 European, and 850 Chinese.

Per *Feronia*, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Geelong*, from Shanghai; for South-
ampton Mr. H. H. Joseph; for Galle, Mr.
Nicholson; for Bombay, Mr. R. O. Mody.—
From Yokohama: for Singapore, Inspector
Bateman, Mr. John Blundell, and 2 natives.

From Hongkong: for Southampton, Rev.
Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, 2 children, 3
infants, and native female servant, Messrs
R. Leslie and R. Bennett.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Cheong Hock Kian*
reports: Experienced strong monsoon and
heavy sea first part; anchored under Cape
St. James 42 hours, from thence to Padaran
strong N.E. winds, latter part variable
winds and hazy weather.

The British iron-clad *Iron Duke* reports:
Experienced a light N.E. monsoon on the
passage up, and foggy weather, and a fresh
monsoon on the passage down accompanied
by a heavy sea.

The German steamer *Feronia* reports:
Moderate weather up to the 14th, then
very strong N.E. winds and high sea.

The American ship *Mary Whitridge* re-
ports: S.W. gales for two days and fine
weather since.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS, CEYLON, SUEZ, AND
LONDON.—

Per *Ulysses*, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *Sargapora*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per *Diamond*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—

Per *Kwangtung*, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—

Per *Albany*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 18th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND
CALCUTTA.—

Per *Penice* and *Hindostan*, at 2.30 p.m.,
on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *Pernambuco*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet *Belgic*, will
be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th
March, with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, February 26, 1878. ma17

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet *Menmuir*,
will be despatched from Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails
for Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Koppell Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and
Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30. Supple-
mentary mail on board with 18 cents
late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. ma18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Djemnah* will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
22nd Instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe; via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and
passengers ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Shipping.

Daylight.—*Gleniffer* leaves for Shang-
hai, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Thursday, at 5 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
Communion on first Sunday of every month.
Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Diamond* leaves for Manila.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 18:—

Daylight.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast
Ports.

Noon.—*Albany* leaves for Amoy, &c.

Noon.—*Memmuir* leaves for Singapore, &c.

3 p.m.—*Penice* and *Hindostan* leave for
Singapore, &c.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, March 19:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Oleographs, &c., at Mr.
Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, March 21:—

Goods per *Gleniffer* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, March 22:—

Noon.—Sale of Land.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Port of
Call and Europe.

MONDAY, March 24:—

3 & 3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders
of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited,
at No. 39, Queen's Road.

SATURDAY, March 29:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Port of
Call and Europe.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW
DAYS.

CHINA REVIEW.

No. 4 OF VOL. VII.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

plaint of one Te Sew, an Ex-Officer, and 3 or 4 of prepared Opium and a number of utensils for preparing Opium were found on the premises and seized by the Police. Defendant admitted that he had sold the Opium, but only a small quantity.

DEBACH OF THE ORDINANCE FOR THE "RETAIL OF SINGAPORE LIQUORS" (11 of 1844).
The same person as named above was further convicted of selling Samshu without a License at the same place. Defendant said he did sell a little Samshu. He thought it was wanted by some junk people for medicinal purposes. His Worship fined him \$25, or 2 months' hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the sentence for the first-named offence.

ANOTHER CASE OF DEBACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Ho Pih-hin, a merchant, was charged at the instance of Antonio dos Santos, an Ex-Officer, with having possession of prepared Opium without a permit. Before the case was proceeded with Mr Ng Man-kwan, from the Opium Farm, expressed a desire to withdraw the charge, on the ground that the defendant was a respectable merchant from Canton and brought the Opium here as a stranger to the laws of the Colony; but His Worship preferred to go on with the case. The case was then proceeded with.

Antonio dos Santos said he was an Ex-Officer. At 4 p.m. yesterday he was at the Canton steamer's wharf and saw the defendant land from the steamer. He was dressed very respectably, but he carried his pillow-box on his shoulders instead of hiring a coolie to carry it, as every Chinese gentleman does; he thought that he might have Opium in the pillow-box; hence he stopped him, and on searching the pillow-box found 7 cabs' weight of prepared Opium. The defendant told him that the Opium was for his own use.

Defendant said he was a merchant at Canton and came here to buy goods, and that the Opium found he had brought for his own use.

Mr Leong On, Comptroller to Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., said the defendant was his friend, and that he knew him to be a merchant at Canton.

His Worship dismissed the case, and warned Mr Santos to exercise his power of search with more discretion.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE TO TIENTSIN.

On the morning of February 27th, several steamers left Shanghai, on the first trip to Tientsin this season. The *Shun Lee* got away at 5.30 a.m., followed by *Yaku* at 6.0, *Fungshun* at 6.10, and *Taku* at 6.15. At Woonung, there was a thick fog which reached right on to sea. The *Shun Lee* took the ground on Bush Island, and did not float until afternoon tide; the other steamers getting clear to sea. All that night a thick fog prevailed. On the morning of the 28th, wind commenced to blow hard from N.W., increasing towards noon to a strong gale, and continued until the morning of March 2nd. The *Fungshun* and *Taku* had to ease down, after washing away sundry gear about decks. The *Yaku*, considering herself out of the race, hove to. The *Shun Lee* on account of her high build went through it dry. Large quantities of ice were passed in Pechili Gulf. The *Shun Lee* came to grief, knocking a hole in each bow and filling her fore-compartment. The vessels arrived at Taku Bar in the following order:—

Shun Lee..... 7 a.m., March 2nd.
Fungshun..... 11 " " "
Taku..... 5 p.m. " "
Yaku..... 8.30 a.m. " 3rd.

The three last named steamers grounded on the Bar. The *Shun Lee* got over, but did not go up the river, being deterred by the thick ice. The *Yaku* got over on the morning of the 4th, and broke through the ice, arriving at Tientsin 4.0 p.m., the *Shun Lee* came on our own later, and the *Fungshun* and *Taku* arriving at noon next day. The *Yaku* and *Shun Lee* crossed Taku Bar to return, at 1.0 a.m., on March 6th. The *Yaku* grounded on Woonung Bar, at 8.30 a.m. to-day, and remained on three quarters of an hour. She arrived at Shanghai at 10.30 a.m., and the *Shun Lee* one hour later. The *Yaku* and *Shun Lee* will leave again for Tientsin at daylight to-morrow.

Our Tientsin correspondent writes, under date of March 6th:—Navigation has opened slowly this year, and with evident reluctance. The mails of the *Shun Lee* were delivered on the 3rd, but that steamer, together with the *Taku*, the *Fungshun* and the *Yaku*, were impeded by great accumulations of ice piled in the lower bends. The German gunboat *Cybele*, which left here nearly two weeks ago, was about ten days in getting out of the river. She took the German Consul to Chetso, and her reputed errand is the investigation of the loss of sundry sailing vessels near that port. The opening of navigation, although five days behind that of 1877, is nine days in advance of that of last year. Mails were recently received overland, in which letters had been fifty-one days from Shanghai! The weather is still raw.—*Courier*, March 8.

SMILE OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Sin Pao* of Shanghai complains that, while the foreign trade of China is of the greatest importance to the country, yet the conduct of the mercantile and official classes alike has always been such as to impede it rather than to promote it. When foreign trade was confined to the port of Canton, the expenses of inland carriage were so great that only very small quantities of tea and silk could be exported, and all the profits of the trade went into the pockets of the licensed Chinese Hong. The greed of these merchants and the illegal actions of the custom-house excited the bitter hatred of the English merchants, who were entirely in their power. This was the real origin of the first war, though the surrendering of the opium was of course its immediate cause. The right course for the high authorities would have been to keep cool, and content themselves with checking the use of opium, while they put a stop to the existing abuses and encouraged the production of articles for export. If they had done this, they would have earned for their country the gratitude and admiration of foreigners. Though now there are so many ports open to foreigners, still the whole amount of tea and silk exported is only just enough to pay for the opium which comes in. Tea and silk are the two great staples of the export trade, and so are of the greatest importance to both the Imperial Government and the public generally. The trade in them ought therefore to be

encouraged and strengthened in every possible way. To judge, however, by the course which the merchants pursue, one would think they wanted to bring it to an end. The tea bought by British merchants often loses money for them from the sellers, and the silk they buy is often spoiled in a few days, or at any rate before the long voyage is completed. These malpractices have long been complained of, and Chinese merchants are well aware of them. Yet they steadily continue them, under the idea that tea is an article which foreigners cannot do without, and, come what may, the sale will go on. This disregard of everything but immediate profits will be sure to prove bad policy in the long run. Europeans are frightened and enterprising, and any thing in China worth imitating they copy and finally improve upon. Tea is now grown in India according to the Chinese methods. It is of good quality and pleases the European taste; and the production is increasing every year. Though the Chinese trade is not likely to be destroyed, still it may be seriously injured. As with tea, so it is with silk. Silk-worms are now reared in Europe most successfully; so that both our great staples are in danger, and with them the well-being of the people and the revenue of the state. The writer then proceeds to advocate the encouragement of the cultivation of opium, for the sake of the revenue which might be collected from it, and in order to obtain a share of the profit which now goes entirely to foreigners. He acknowledges opium to be a bad thing, but does not think that the number of smokers will be increased by the legalization of its cultivation. It is all very well to say that people should grow things useful for food or clothing. But the days are gone by when each man grew on his own farm everything required for his personal wants. Now, whatever produces a profit will enable a man to provide for his necessities.—*Shanghai Courier*.

GAMBLING AT CANTON.

The *Jih Pao* (Hongkong) says that gambling by means of the White Pigeon Lottery at Canton was checked to some extent by the efforts of the late Governor-General Jui, but it has lately become very prevalent again under the management of an escaped convict named Tu-kuei-ch'uan. When the Commissioner of Justice a short time ago ordered all the ticket-offices to be closed, more than twenty were thus suppressed. The other day Mr Tu-kuei-ch'uan, who had hitherto successfully eluded the police, after dining at a restaurant went for a walk with a few friends in the western suburb, where he was pounced upon and carried off to the Prefect's Yamen. It is to be hoped that his capture will put a stop to the lotteries.

THE WORKING OF THE KAIPING MINES.
The Shanghai *Sin Pao*, besides giving the general rules of the Kaiping Mining Company, publishes a number of special regulations framed to ensure freedom from accidents. The following are their principal provisions: proper ventilation of every part of the mine; inspection for gas; fencing of shafts; division of mine into sections, with men in charge; men to leave in case of danger; when there is danger of gas, locked safety-lamps to be used, and no matches or flints allowed; regulations for the use of gunpowder employed in blasting; provisions for drainage; signals to be used, and sidings provided, to prevent collisions; the sidings provided, to be kept clear for immediate use; shafts and pumping, or ventilation holes to be fenced or guarded; brickwork to be used in the shaft, where necessary; passages not to be traversed if unsafe; their roofs and walls to be kept in repair; signals to be used in shaft when one hundred and fifty feet deep; cages for use with rope, and with double chains, and if worked by machinery, means to be taken to prevent the rope from slipping; means to be adopted of letting the engine-driver know the whereabouts of the cage when ascending or descending; all dangerous machinery to be covered so as to prevent the workmen from getting entangled in it; steam boilers to be provided with indicators and safety valves; barometers and thermometers to be placed in the shaft when there are indications of much gas in the mine; roofing and supports and the cage-chain to be repaired immediately they require it; planks and beams always to be kept ready for use; engine-room, machinery, etc., to be inspected daily, and the shaft, cage-chain, etc., weekly, and result of inspection entered in a book; no women or girls, nor boys under thirteen years, to be employed; boys under eighteen to be under special rules; all persons employed in connection with the machinery to be twenty years old; only twenty workmen to be allowed at one time in mines with only one shaft; each mine to be in charge of a superintendent, who must have a certificate of competency.

LI HUNG-CHANG AND THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

The *Sin Pao* says that Li Hung-chang's remarks about foreigners, which have so greatly displeased the foreigners in Shanghai, have reference to the houses which purchase machinery, or arms, etc., for the Chinese and not to foreign merchants generally, the brevity of the style somewhat obscuring the meaning; and that the document in which these expressions were used is a reply to a petition, which is a very different thing from a public proclamation. A later issue of the *Sin Pao* prints a letter from the Cotton-Mill Company, saying that through want of care the word "hang" (a house or shop) was printed instead of the word "yung" (a servant) which stood in the original, and that the *Sin Pao* is quite correct in supposing that the reference was not to foreign merchants generally. (The word "yung" might mean servants, clerks, or even brokers employed, Chinese or foreign. But, to judge by the context, it is not probable that "yung" was the word originally employed. The explanation therefore cannot be considered satisfactory.)—*Courier*.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The *Jih Pao* (Hongkong) discusses the question of Chinese immigration in California. The United States are remarkable for the fertility of their soil, and the richness of their mineral wealth; but the necessities of the population prevented their natural resources from being properly utilized and developed. In their desire to make their country the richest and most populous in the world, the Americans made a treaty of commerce with China, pretending that they desired, as other nations did, to trade, but really wanting to attract workmen to labour in their mines and bring their waste lands under cultivation. The poorer Chinese were delighted with the prospect, and flocked in swarms to San

Francisco, which in the less than thirty years grew from nothing into a great city. The number of Chinese immigrants kept continually increasing; and naturally the demand for their labour became less, so that they were glad to accept any employment that was offered. At the same time the American population steadily increased, but as the Chinese showed themselves superior in industry and endurance of hardship, employers preferred to hire them whenever they could. The result of this was anger and hatred on the part of the American workmen, who determined to rid themselves of their competitors. The first method which they used was violence and frequent assassination; then they tried to put pressure on their employers by means of strikes; then they proposed special taxes and fines on Chinese. By these means they hoped to prevent those already in the country from earning a livelihood, and deter others who intended to come. Americans should remember that California was a wilderness when Chinese immigration commenced, a day that before many years, if the Chinese are excluded, it may revert to its old state. The Chinese did not go to America without proper authorization. Their doing so was sanctioned by a treaty which had been solemnly ratified. It was agreed that Americans coming to China were to be taken special care of, and Chinese were to live in America like Americans. If the Americans exclude the Chinese as injurious, the Chinese may find that it is no advantage to them to have Americans in China, and so follow the example given by the Americans. In such a case inevitable troubles would probably arise. The Americans could not appeal to the treaty. If they appealed to arms, they could not be certain of victory when the right is so manifestly on the other side. Even supposing that the Chinese Government was generous enough to forego its rights, still it might very well be unable to restrain the popular indignation. Again, China has gone on for thousands of years without foreign intercourse and without emigration, and has fared well enough all the time. It will be no great injury to her if her people do abstain from going to the ends of the earth; and probably other nations would consider the loss of their China trade a very much more serious matter. What has been said above with reference to America applies to other nations as well, for it seems that at Sydney and Newcastle, in New South Wales, there is a talk of limiting what is being done in California. If foreign nations disregard what is right for the sake of what they think their immediate interest, they run the risk of becoming a laughing-stock and a by-word for future generations.

THE REBELLION OF LI.

The *Sin Pao* of Hongkong publishes an article on Chung-li's mission to Russia for the purpose of obtaining the rendition of Li. Li is the most important part of the most important frontier region of China. It is fertile, well-populated, and flourishing, commercially as well as in agriculture. At the time of the Mohammedan revolt in Turkestan, China was occupied with the Empire, and so unable to turn her attention to the Mohammedans. Russia took advantage of this state of things; and on the strength of a treaty made with the Governor of Li, permitting Russians to trade there, she drove out the rebels and occupied the country, nominally for the sake of protecting her trade. It was not that China neglected Li, or gave it up for lost, but she thought her best course was thoroughly to crush all internal rebellion, before attending to the countries on the frontier. As soon as the rebels in Yunnan and in Shensi were destroyed, Kin Shun's army marched westward, and immediately after the capture of Hami and Urumqi, would have over-run and re-taken Li; but it still held by the Mohammedans; but as it was in the hands of the Russians, he desisted from attacking it. Not that the Russians had any right to hold it; but, as they were a treaty power on friendly terms with China, he had no right to take upon himself to wage war against them. It is said that the Russians occupied Li in furtherance of their schemes of universal conquest and national aggrandizement, and that their demand for eighty million taels as a ransom, and their saying that their original promise was hastily made and could not be kept, have made their intentions known to the world. If this is true, their purpose, because China sends them an Ambassador, still Li is universally acknowledged to be a Chinese possession, and the Russians have no right to retain it on the strength of having driven out the rebels. If it be said that the Russians have incurred great expense by their occupation of the country, and therefore cannot give it up, it may be answered that they have had the whole revenue of the country during the time that they have held it, which should be amply sufficient to reimburse them for the money they have spent. The Russian Government distinctly said that it occupied Li only for the protection of Russian commerce, and would evacuate it as soon as China could send an army which would be able to keep control over it. If Russia intends then to keep her word, she can have no doubt whatever what to do. To Tung-tung knew well that Li could not be given up by China, but it was his duty not to begin a frontier war. By despatching Chung-how's mission, China is treating the matter in accordance with the requirements of international law. Should the Russians persist in retaining the country, whether China will fight or yield is only known to the Government. Looking at the question with regard to right, the Russians themselves know that according to international law they are bound to surrender the country. With regard to the strength of parties, no one thought China able to reconquer the whole of Turkestan from the Mohammedans, but perhaps the army which conquered Turkestan may be found sufficiently strong when concentrated upon the one territory of Li. However, it is probably by the tongue and not by the sword that the question will be decided, and the attention of every eye is turned towards Chung-how at St. Petersburg.

In New York they have a "Country Week Society," or "Fresh Air Fund" for poor children, which has raised \$2700 this year for sending the boys and girls of the crowded streets to spend a week in country farm-houses. Among the Zulus, a nation of Caffres, according to etiquette, the mother-in-law cannot face the son-in-law, but must hide, or pretend to hide, when she sees him. In this country the custom is reversed. It is the son-in-law who does the dodging.

THE CASE OF THE TAKASIMA COAL MINE. (Japan Mail.)

After a hearing which has already lasted three months, the case of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. v. Mr Goto Shojiro has been advanced one stage. If the parties interested cannot promptly agree in the selection of an accountant to whom to submit sundry accounts in dispute, the presiding Judge will himself make the nomination. One of the points still undecided is the adjustment at stated times of certain balances. The plaintiffs claim that the defendant admitted indebtedness at such periods in accordance with their prepared statements. The defendant on the other hand, questions the validity of the plaintiffs' statements. He holds that he is entitled to examine into all matters of figures from the beginning of his relations with the firm. The Court in order to expedite a final settlement, will not defer the matter of submitting all the accounts to a referee until this point is settled; but will have the accounts from the 31st March, 1876, one of the dates when plaintiffs say a proper adjustment was made, at once gone into. This proceeding is to be without prejudice to either side. If the plaintiffs subsequently succeed in proving that a later valid adjustment has been made, decision is, so far, promised in their favor notwithstanding the appointment of a referee. On the other hand, if defendant should establish that there was no valid adjustment either on or after the said 31st March, 1876, the accountants will then have to examine accounts prior to that date as well as the recent ones. Should he, however, find the adjustment said to have been made on that day valid, and subsequent ones invalid, his labors will then be confined to the period commencing with that date. The Court, at its last sitting, expressed the hope that an agreement might be come to between the parties, both as regards the choice of a referee and the remuneration to be accorded to him. If they cannot agree upon this head, the Court will take upon itself the duty of making the nomination. When the accountant has been appointed, and while he is making his investigations, the Court will continue to hear evidence and arguments upon the other issues; but the first of such issues to be considered will be those especially connected with the accounts, and the validity or invalidity of the admissions of indebtedness made by the defendant, and the adjustments claimed as binding by the plaintiffs but disputed by him.

RULE OF THE ROAD—STEERING.

An investigation recently made in France of the steering qualities of ships is stated to have completely established the fact that the reversing of the screw of a steamer with full way on very much diminishes her steering powers, so that, where a collision is imminent, to reverse the screw and use the rudder as if the ship would answer to it in the usual way is a certain means of bringing about the disaster—a very important circumstance, certainly, as collisions are well known to have been caused by the very means taken to prevent them. It is further stated, in this connection, that a ship will turn faster, and for an angle of thirty degrees in less room, when driving full speed ahead, than with her engines reversed, even if the rudder is rightly used; thus, when an obstacle is too near to admit of stopping the ship, then the only chance is to keep the engine on full speed ahead, and so give the rudder an opportunity of doing its work.

THE FASTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD FROM BOMBAY TO SUZ.

The steamship *Kakori-Hind* (Empress of India), one of the latest additions to the magnificent fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, has recently made the fastest passage on record from Bombay to Suez. She left Bombay at 10 p.m. on Dec. 16 with the India mails, and from thence to Aden experience favourable weather, arriving at that port Dec. 22 at 2.30 a.m., remaining there until 8.20 a.m., making a detention of five hours fifty minutes. In the Red Sea she encountered strong head winds and unfavourable weather, but in spite of all succeeded in arriving at Suez Dec. 26 at 4.5 p.m., having made the passage in nine days twelve hours. The mails were landed at Suez, and sent on to Alexandria by rail, where they were put on board the company's steamer *Suez*, which vessel left for Brindisi Dec. 27 at 4.5 p.m., arriving there Dec. 30 at 8.30 p.m., having run 826 miles in seventy-six hours; the mails then left Brindisi at 10 p.m. same day for London, and were delivered by first delivery on Jan. 2; thus letters were delivered from Bombay to London in sixteen days twelve hours. The *Kakori-Hind* left Port Said at noon Dec. 29, having been detained in the canal somewhat thirty-six hours, and arrived at Southampton Jan. 9 at 7.30 p.m., she herself having made the passage from Bombay to Southampton in twenty-three days nineteen hours. This unparalleled vessel was built by Messrs Caird and Co., Greenock, last year. She is 400 feet between perpendiculars, and has a beam of 42 feet. Her gross tonnage is 4,028 tons. The engines are of 700-horse-power nominal and on her trial trip in August last realised the speed of 15½ knots.

ANOTHER SEA-SERPENT.

We have been favored by one of the passengers of the S.S. *Kakori-Hind*, which arrived on the 21st Feb. from Hongkong, with the following account of a very large sea snake seen by him, which, if not the "great sea serpent" itself, was at any rate one of the species. Although it has been the fashion of some of the writers to deny the existence of any such thing, the concurrent testimony of so many independent observers, seems to place the matter beyond a doubt. Because some short-sighted and unmanly times discover what he supposes to be a sea-serpent, but which afterwards turns out to be a mass of floating seaweed or a phal of porpoises, it does not follow that no real sea-serpent exists, and it is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that so many experienced observers should have fallen into the error, with which they are charged.

Yesterday afternoon, while about eight miles W.N.W. of Rock Island, I saw what was undoubtedly a veritable sea serpent. We were proceeding at from 10 to 11 knots an hour. Whilst standing on the quarter deck I observed on the port beam, about a ship's length off, what appeared to be a long whitish-brown sack, floating near the surface, parallel with the ship. It first of all struck me it was a dead man now up

in a hammock, and having my binocular at hand I was not long in examining it. Just as I had got my glasses to bear on the object, it raised its head clear out of the water about six feet, evidently examining the vessel, and I at once saw it was a sea serpent. I ran forward to get one of the officers to verify the fact, and when I returned it had disappeared. The head and neck were dark, and resembled a swan's neck gracefully arched, with an apple's head tapering to the mouth; the body was of a whitish colour, and the diameter must have been at least twelve inches; the length I cannot vouch for, further than that it seemed to be quite 20 feet. The animal was heading aft, and on inquiry I found that one of the seamen had seen it an hour previously on the starboard side, which implied that it had been cruising round us from curiosity, whilst it was evident that its propelling power much exceeded ours. I don't believe any of the officers saw the animal a second time but myself; however, an intelligent Japanese did so, for he was loud in his description of the extraordinary fish after it had disappeared.—*Japan Herald*.

"PROTECTION" IN TOKIO. (Japan Herald.)

Assuming that the editor of the *Tokio Times* is quite in earnest in denouncing the purchasing of foreign articles, even when cheaper than similar ones can be manufactured in the country, and he has quoted a couple and a soap by way of illustrating his favourite theme, then he has not chosen the strongest case in favor of his argument, for here is one which he seems to have unaccountably overlooked; he will be able, with the experience he possesses, fully to comprehend its bearing. Let it be supposed that there are a number of native writers and press proprietors in this country who have to depend upon the subscriptions of their respective newspapers, and that there is also a foreigner who is engaged in the same sort of business. Now, from the *Tokio Times* point of view, the soundness of which I were hereby to deny, would it not be better that the natives should be taught, as in the case of coals and soap, to confine themselves to their own newspapers, if even they were not quite equal to that of the foreigner competing with them? But not only does the foreign newspaper proprietor carry on week by week, but if it could be imagined that there should actually be such a case as that of the foreign proprietor and writer in question, being subsidized at the rate of five hundred dollars per month, paid out of the Japanese treasury, without which he could not continue his competition with the native proprietors and editors, how fierce would be the wrath of the *Tokio Times* at such a flagrant misuse of the public money as that would be. Bad indeed it may be to buy Australian coals and foreign soap, but how the wrong would be intensified if the Minister of Finance dared to subsidize Australian coal owners, or foreign soap boilers with money direct from the Japanese treasury. How the unfortunate Mr Okuma would be flattered by the editor of the *Tokio Times*, if he transgressed the strict line of ministerial duty, and violated the sound principles of protection to native industry, by giving such "material aid and comfort" to a foreigner, against whom the *Tokio Times* declares that there should be now and for ever the most unsparring antagonism, and industrial war without mercy. But we are almost afflicted at the mere imagination of such a case of turpitude, and feel that it must be impossible, for how could the Minister of Finance be written by the *Tokio Times* as a man of "integrity and ability," and of whom it says that "his course has been obscured by no concealment." What he has found it necessary to do, has been openly done; and his methods of action in relation to the finances have been revealed to the world far in advance of actual Japanese usage. The Minister has been grossly misjudged, if there be any person suspicious enough to think that he would pay any public money for the support of a foreign journal. Besides, with a Minister who frankly conceals nothing, a subsidy of \$5,000 per annum to a foreign writer would appear in the estimates of expenditure for the year, whereas the most diligent scrutiny fails to discover so flagrant an item. But should a more exact statement of the finances be possible, as time wears on, and such a perversion of public money comes to be divulged by the Minister so much above concealment, we tremble for the awful fate that is before him at the hands of the editor of the *Tokio Times*, who will ruthlessly smite him with all the just and virtuous indignation of which so great a purist and protectionist is capable.

SOME PECULIAR PURSUITS.

The *New York Times* says that there are a great many ways of getting a living in a great city which one would never think of if one did not see them announced by placards and sign-boards. It is curious to walk the streets in certain quarters and read the advertisements over shop doors and in shop windows. Far up town is an old-fashioned tumble-down wooden house for the sale of pet animals, and a sign informs the public that "sick dogs are medically attended by the week or month." A bird-fancier in Broadway apprises his patrons that he takes "birds to board." In a cross street on the East Side, we learn where "dogs' ears and tails are out in the latest fashion." An out-of-the-way tradesman advertises that he buys "cigar stumps at the highest market price." An eccentric person in the same neighborhood "educates cross dogs to be gentle and well-behaved." "Ladies and gentlemen's feet and hands are professionally and artistically treated by the job or season," in an upper apartment not far from Broadway. "Young ladies" are invited to "come in and learn the name and calling of their husbands," in a neighborhood that looks anything but reputable. "Round-shouldered persons made straight" is another advertisement in the Bowery, and in the same thoroughfare "Perfect grace is taught in twelve lessons, and satisfaction guaranteed." "Sore eyes in puddles effectually cured" is a bit of valuable information that comes from East Broadway. "Ladies deficient in wardrobe are fashionably dressed very cheap by the month or year," in Catherine-street; and in Division-street "babies or children are hired or exchanged." In Sixth Avenue "first-class funerals are thoroughly equipped," and not far from Tompkins-square "country theatres are supplied with every necessary." "False noses as good as new, and warranted to fit," reads a placard in a region where it is probably the sale of valentines to have their noses

bitten off during amiable discussions with their neighbors. "Marriage certificates furnished at once" in Elizabeth-street; and in Livingston-street "black eyes are painted over neatly." In various places "drugs are furnished at reasonable rates" and "trustworthy information given as to lottery tickets." If one-half of all the announcements made here were true, no man in New York would need to be other than graceful, beautiful, and accomplished, possessed of fortune and happiness; and every man might be rich, gifted, healthy, vigorous, celebrated, and imperishable.

We would like for some double-storied modern statement to tell us why it is that there are certain seasons when a politician can see a horn-handed ass of toil clear across the street, and at other seasons cannot see him a foot and a half away.

A MONKEY STORY.—One of the best monkey stories we have seen is contained in *Nature*. A brave, active, intelligent, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset with undisturbed tranquillity that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail dropped, and he meekly entered the house, refusing to leave it till he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed. His whole demeanor showed plainly that he felt the monkey was something "uncanny" and not to be meddled with.

Quotations.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash...\$75

" Old Patna, cash, —
" New Benares, cash, 550
" Old Benares, cash, —
" New Malwa, cash, 800
" Allowance Tals, —
" Old Malwa, cash, —
" Allowance Tals, —

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/4
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/7 3/4
Credits, ... 3/7
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/7
India, Wire, ... 218
Shanghai, demand, ... 220
" 80 days' sight, ... 73
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 109 1/2
Sycee, ... 109
Mexicans, ... 2 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 touch ... 26.50
Sovereigns, ... 8.59

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 41 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,450
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 1,300
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,400
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ltd. 715
Chinese Insurance Co., \$290
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$750
China Fire Ins. Co., \$169
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 3 1/2 prem.
H.K. & W. S. Boat Co., \$6 dft.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Ltd. 17
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Ltd. 106
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$125, ex div.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £113, cum int.
Do. of 1877, £110, ex coupon

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

Barometer—9 a.m. ... 30.208
Do. 1 p.m. ... 30.160
Do. 4 p.m. ... 30.160
Thermometer—9 a.m. ... 58
Do. 1 p.m. ... 61
Do. 4 p.m. ... 61
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 56
Do. Do. 1 p.m. 58
Do. Do. 4 p.m. 58
Do. Maximum ... 61
Do. Minimum over night 57

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Aug.	9, Urania,	Penarth
Oct.	16, Jacobine,	Liverpool
16, Roline,	Cardiff	
16, Hermann,	Bremen	
Nov.	9, Jan Peter,	Masala
21, Fula,	Hamburg	
29, Roline,	Cardiff	
Dec.	18, Blenheim,	Flushing
21, Kong See (s.),	London	
23, Glamis Castle,	Cardiff	
Jan.	10, City of Santiago (s.),	New York
11, Scotland (s.),	London	
27, Deuallion (s.),	Liverpool	

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FROM

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Destination.	Ship.	Agent.
Glenalloch.	Lord of the Isles.	Gloucester.
Mortonshire.	Galley of Lorne.	Gloucester.
Ajax.	Sailing Vessel.	Gloucester.
Carriack.	Agnes Muir.	Gloucester.
Gloucester (s.) via L'don.	Breconshire (s.)	Gloucester.

CARGO.

Per British barque *Black Watch*, called 19th March, 1879.—For Channel, &c., 4,500 boxes Casia, 600 pkgs. Camphor, 800 rolls Matting, 25 pkgs. Cane, and 978 boxes Sundries.

Portfolio.

TO—
Now the fatal word is spoken—
But my heart can never be free,
Though the last fond tie is broken
Which could bind that heart to thee.

Yet I would not cause thee sadness
But my heart's despair unmet,
Though in pain or death or madness
'Tis for thee that it must beat.

By the lip I once could prize
Finding then a response there;
By the sunlight of thine eyes,
And the midnight of thine hair;

By that Lesbian form divine,
And the once delicious tress,
Which thou gavest, still is mine
(Oh if thou hadst changed but less):

I do love thee yet shall never
More my heart the truth reveal,
But in silence throb for ever
With a pang thou canst not feel.
—W. H. Rogers.

DOCTRINE OF THE LIFE.

If it be said that it is a dangerous doctrine in view of the future of the Church, it must be remembered that the future of the Church is dangerous enough on any showing and that there are no great possibilities without great risks. We embody in such movements as these the ultimate principle of Protestantism, which is the ultimate principle of Christianity. That principle is justification not by any articles, but by faith alone. And the doctrine of justification by faith is from any but the right point of view the most dangerous doctrine ever let loose on social order. "When Christianity began to spread, it was pronounced an unusual superstition, and was supposed to threaten the dissolution of all human bonds." And in the same way every new and living movement originating with the minorities of the Church, and going on to a continual expansion of its field, has threatened, and indeed, has often brought about, the dissolution of the organized forms, of which the Spirit was the restless tenant. Institutions are but devices for carrying out principles. The Divine Spirit is continually destroying institutions, even when there is no thought or intention of the kind on the part of those who are giving it fuller voice. It is a poor faith in the Spirit of God that discards its ability to rebuild a ruined temple in its own three days. The present system of Church organization is but partially successful. The most orthodox must distrust its perfection. A change must lie in the future. A great authority tells us the change will probably be in the direction here indicated. We do not succeed at present in keeping outside our Churches men who may be said almost to lack a soul, who abound in mean devices and bitter words, whose only commendation is their worldly success and the conventionality of their unverified creed. And yet we reject men who in everything but the formula of faith are such as we confess the Church aims to produce; men who are moral and spiritual giants to the nation; men who invest intellectual honesty with a sanctity that Christ would have loved. There must be something wrong. We all feel there is something wrong—something that means serious remedy and change. Many say that the faith which is the life of the Church and the bond of Christ has changed its sense. The Church's centre of gravity, it is said, has been changed. It has been moved into the intellectual region. Faith has come to mean, not devotion of soul before God in the face of Christ, but certain conclusions upon both-contested intellectual points. It may be said, of course, that belief in the physical resurrection, e.g., is not an intellectual belief. Now, I believe in that physical resurrection; but I believe it because the balance of evidence seems to me in its favour. Every past fact is a matter of evidence. And the moment the fact is called in question, the sifting of evidence becomes necessary. And that is a very severe intellectual process indeed, and a delicate one, and one which should be more carefully secluded from disturbing forces than any popular vote can ensure. It has yet to be seen if the voluntary system gives room to an honest thinker who is more than one generation ahead of his time. But to return—Religion and the Church must rest upon absolute certainty; and absolute certainty is what no intellectual process can give. Intellectual results are the outcome of the spiritual and moral certainties. First, principles; then doctrines. Doctrines and facts are precious as embodying or illustrating principles and ideas. They are, therefore, in the last resort but means to an end.

—Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A.

By abandoning your illegitimate claim to knowledge, you have, with Job, your forehead in the dust, and acknowledge the authorship of the universe to be past finding out.—If, having made this confession and relinquished the views of the mechanical theologian, you desire, for the satisfaction of feeling, which I admit to be in great part those of humanity at large, to give ideal form to the Power that moves all things, it is not by me that you will find objections raised to this exercise of idealism when consciously and worthily carried out.—Prof. Tyndall.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

The Englishman, even if he lives in dunes, understands out-door life, and if he walks out on a frosty day, walks out in thick, close-fitting boots, in a hat which warms his head, in gloves which protect his hands, and in a coat which, being half-an-inch thick and made of wool, protects him as well as nature protects most animals. It is when he comes indoors that he dresses himself foolishly. He has still to guard against a low thermometer, he loses the sickness of exposure to draughts he does not feel abroad; but he uncovers his head, uncovers his hands, partially uncovers his feet, and directs himself entirely by his out-door sense. A sheep, or a bear, which did this same thing in the house or den, would die naturally enough of pulmonary disease. No inhabitant of a country where cold is sharp enough or long-continued enough to impart a self-defensive instinct ever does anything of the kind, but keeps on as much of his out-door clothing as will keep up the sense of warmth. The Russian of the North, if he cannot thoroughly warm his house, keeps on his sheepskin, as the Eskimau wears his fur, as if it were clothing. Nature intended him to wear clothing. Nature alone directs himself of these articles of dress that he feels chilly, and then runs to the fire to warm his hands, or only the higher temperature

which a fire in a chimney diffuses for about five feet from the fender. Warm clothing in the house would protect him just as completely as out of the house, but he thinks it undignified to wear it, and prefers covering over a fire to clothing himself reasonably, and being accused immediately of effeminacy or of coquetry. Women are exempt from this difficulty, and being aware of the peculiar beauty of shawls as drapery, wear when chilly extra clothing within the house without scruple; but men unless very old or able to plead weakness of the lungs, would not put on a common silk skull-cap, the most effective of all protections against draughts, for the world, and regard the wearing of a great-coat indoors as preposterous and impossible. Yet the extra clothing would warm them completely, and prevent all the chills of which they stand in such habitual dread. No defence against draughts is so perfect as a common silk handkerchief tied over the head, and a silk vest, or one of wash-leather, put on between the shirt and waistcoat, will keep the body more equally warm than a good fire. A wadded coat will enable the chilly man to sit and work anywhere in the house, and will an extra suit of thin indoors, and so will an extra suit of thin indoors, now during the whole of the active day. Just let any one who doubts what we say try the very simple expedient, of putting on his dressing-gown over his ordinary clothing, and in five minutes he will be perfectly comfortable, and ready for any work; while he will not suffer, as he fears, from heat, when he goes out of doors. The danger of a cold is not so much a more dangerous disease, but a more dangerous one, for it is not so much a cold, but a cold, being one of the best preservatives of constitutional strength. A chilly man might as well refuse blankets in bed because they would increase his sense of cold when he got up, as refuse warm clothing indoors because out-of-doors he would not be so sensible of his great-coat. The object is not to be sensible of a pleasant difference, but to be and to remain moderately and healthfully warm,—to be insensible, in fact, to ordinary differences of temperature.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

The colonel, a rigid martinet, is sitting at the window of his room, when, looking out, he sees a captain crossing the barrack-yard towards the gate. Looking at him closely, he is shocked to observe that, the rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the captain does not carry a sword. "Captain!" he calls from the window; "hi, captain! step up to my room for a moment, will you?" The captain obeys promptly, borrows a sword of the officer of the guard, the guard-room being at the foot of the stairs, and presents himself to the colonel in irreproachable tenue. The colonel is somewhat surprised to see the sword in its place, and, having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, says, with some confusion, "I beg your pardon, captain, but really I have forgotten what it was I wanted to speak to you about. However, it can't have been anything very important; it'll keep. Good morning." The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and is making off across the barrack-yard, when he again comes within the range of the colonel's vision. The colonel rubs his eyes, stares, says softly to himself, "How in thunder is it? He hasn't a sword to his waist!" then called aloud, "Captain! Oh, captain! one moment please." The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs, and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer stares at him intensely; he has a sword; he sees it, he hears it clank. "Captain," he stammers, growing very hot, "it's deuced ridiculous, you know, but—ha! ha! I'd just remembered what I wanted to say to you, and now, ha! ha! it's gone out of my head again. Funny, isn't it?—ha! ha! ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. I'll think of it, and write you. Good morning!" The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and makes for the gate. As he crosses the barrack-yard, the colonel calls his wife to his side, and says, "See that officer out there?" "Yes." "Has he got a sword on?" "The colonel's wife adjusts her eyeglasses up to him, scans him keenly, and says, "He hasn't a taste of a sword."

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

Charles Lamb was at this period a young clerk, with talents that already began to show a strong inclination to struggle beyond the desk at which he sat. He had a fancy that sparkled over in lively puns and quaint sayings, and, as he grew older, where, if truth be told, he reveals were prolonged, and which broke forth into airy fireworks of wit that often found their way into print. He had genial sympathies that were in tune with even at the sight of a little friendless chimney sweep; he had a heart that had already warmed plumpers in it prepared for wife and children. There was a woman whom he loved; that Alice W., who throughout his life was to float before his soul's eyes a dear memory, a radiant ideal. If ever there was a man who would have found a breath of air, a perfecting of all noble things that were in him, a softening and a deepening of all his finer feelings in domestic life, it was Charles Lamb; and yet, for the dear love he bore his sister Mary, this man resolved calmly to forego everything that is sweetest in the names of husband and father. Charles Lamb lost his time in putting into execution the generous resolution he had made. He arranged his bachelor dwelling so that it might receive a lady; he took Mary from the house of the doctor with whom she was living; he surrounded her with every little comfort and amusement his love could devise; as if watched over her health as tenderly as if he had been a woman. But his sister was not the only object that demanded the young man's care and love; his widowed father must have the old man's duties, and evening he went to the old man's bedside, play with him his beloved game of cribbage, and must remember that the man who thus devoted himself to his family was one, plodding clerk whose mind was one great book of figures, but a man who had in him more than the full share of quicksilver usually belonging to genius.—Alice King, in the Harbinger, an interesting capitalist.

TRADITIONS OF THE TOBACCO PIPE.

Touching the origin of the pipe there are several legends, varying in detail, but all evidently springing from a common fountain-head. The belief is general that the Great Spirit gave the pipe out of his own hand. Standing on the precipice of the red pipestone, runs one legend, the Great Spirit broke from it a fragment. By simply turning it in his hand, he converted it into a huge pipe, which, after smoking, he proclaimed a symbol of peace among his children, declaring the pipestone common property. He then ordered peace pipes to be fashioned from it, and forbade the war club and the scalping knife to be lifted near it. At this date the pipestone quarries, from which some of the Indians get the stone for manufacturing their pipes, were regarded as holy, and were never approached without great ceremony. Father Charlevoix states that there is also a tradition that there are a number of authorities to prove that several of the Indian tribes looked upon the pipestone as the flesh of their ancestors. A favorite legend is that during the time of a great flood the different tribes assembled on a bluff, where the pipestone alluded to is now found, but the waters rising, all were drowned, and converted into clay, save a maiden who, being borne to a greater eminence by an eagle, gave birth to twins. The intimate connection of the pipe with the devotional exercises of the aborigines for ages past is also made apparent by the idol pipes of the mound-builders.—What do we Snake.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

While those who take an interest, because they have an interest in the welfare of the Australian colonies have been racking their brains and spending large sums of money in endeavoring to export their surplus meat to the great European markets so as to enable them to compete with American companies, two gentlemen of high repute have been quietly trying to work out a problem which, if they succeed, and "failure" is a word that appears to be expunged from their dictionary, will change altogether the phase of the meat question not only here, but over the whole of the cattle-breeding countries. The Courier in its issue of the 11th, publishes a statement with regard to meat exportation, which, independent of the vast importance of the question at issue, is one of the most startling of modern times. To give an opinion upon its probabilities or possibilities would be taking upon ourselves too heavy a responsibility, and we shall therefore content ourselves with giving a condensed account of the process as noted by the Courier. It appears that a Signor Rotura, an eminent botanist, and a Mr. James Grant, a pupil of the late Mr. Nicol, long associated with Mr. Thomas Moore in his freezing process, are the magicians who have discovered a scheme for the transportation of live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura, called upon Mr. Grant to invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transportation of live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura, called upon Mr. Grant to invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transportation of live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura, called upon Mr. Grant to invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transportation of live stock to Europe.

Christopher Newton, of Pitt-street, finding the necessary funds.

On Saturday last, the 4th inst., the narrator quoted by the Courier, and others visited the works, and were taken into the building that contains Mr. Grant's apparatus for freezing chambers, a small dark room about 8 ft. by 10 ft. Here were fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs, stacked on their sides in a heap, alive, which Mr. Grant told me had been in their present position for nineteen days, and were to remain there for another three months. Selecting one of the lambs, Signor Rotura put it on his shoulder and carried it outside into the other building, where were a number of shallow cemented tanks laid to floor, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, and a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the signor. There was a lamb, to all appearance dead, and as hard almost as a stone, the only difference perceptible being the absence of the dull glassiness about the eye, which still retained its brilliant transparency. The lamb was dropped gently into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head being raised above water twice for the introduction of a thermometer into the mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor. Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on the neck and inserting the sharp point of a silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antidote. This was a pale green liquid, and, I believe, a decoction from the root of the *Astragalus*, found in South America. The lamb was then turned on its back, Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate during natural depression and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gambolling and beating over the little green in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is most tempted to ask in presence of such a discovery whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Carcasses of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and, although a first-class atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown, necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold, would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fall to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcasses rendered brittle by freezing, making them liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr. Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage.

Signor Rotura tells me that though he never attempted his experiment upon a human being he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next fellow to Sir capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on him for a month, and declares he has no fear of a fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I am anxious to know, if a period of five years of this inertness were submitted to, whether it would be so much out of one's life, or if it would be simply five years of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but believes as no change takes place, or can take place, while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue being possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessities for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret.

RECIPROCITY, A FREE TRADE.

Speaking on Jan. 20 at the annual meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Forster said he did not deny that the progress of free trade in other countries was disheartening. The strength of protection in the United States was particularly disheartening. Even more so, to our minds, was the fact to some extent our colonies had imitated the example of the United States. The greatest man on the Continent (Prince Bismarck) appeared to have declared himself in favour of protection. The great continental Governments have been spending enormous sums in their armaments, and had in consequence got into great difficulties. But any attempt on our part to relinquish the principles of free trade would do us harm. The fact was that this country by its circumstances was pledged to a policy of free trade. We were a large producing country, and could only sell our exports by producing them cheaply; and we could only produce them cheaply by levying no duty upon the imports. The argument is this—reciprocity (continued Mr. Forster) is this—You rob the consumer. You are thieves, and persistent thieves. Therefore we shall follow your example of the man who is fighting the cause of free trade in Europe and America. They have not given up hope; but I believe they would give up hope if we gave up the sound principle of free trade. (Cheers.) No doubt the policy embodied in Canning's despatch to Sir G. Bagot had an effect.

"Mr. matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much. With equal advantage the French are content. So we put on Dutch bottoms a twenty per cent. But those were days of tariff war to which we could not return without forfeiting the most favoured nation clause. It was true that competition was most severe, and it might become severer still. It was suggested that one of the reasons why we were overworked was because our artisans worked a less number of hours than foreigners, and so increased the cost of production. Though an old ten-hour man, he thought it would be well to have this point seriously looked into. He would suggest a commission chosen by the trades' unions and principal industries of the country on the one side, and by the employers engaged in the same industry on the other, to discuss the matter and make inquiries into it. If it should turn out that our trade could only be kept by working longer hours, his

belief was that we might as well work long hours at home as go abroad. If we were to try to force other nations to take their duties off our goods by laying duties on theirs, he believed that such a step would do us no good, but harm. No Legislature ought to give artificial aid to any separate interest at the expense of the community. Reciprocity would do us no good whatever; but it might be well to consider how far the nine hours' movement, the use of intoxicating liquors, and the system of overproduction had injured trade. In conclusion, Mr. Forster urged the desirability of having a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

BRITISH PLUCK.

A private letter, giving a detailed account of the explosion on board the *Thunderer*, shows that British pluck has not deteriorated in the slightest degree from its very best traditions. The crew of the ironclad were, when the would occupy during an engagement, the greater part of them being pent up down below out of reach of an enemy's missiles. The practice had commenced with the discharge by electricity of the four great guns in the forward turret. Then came an explosion, differing in character from the discharge of a gun. Almost every man in the ship was knocked off his feet with the shock, and there was a sudden rush of smoke and fire, nearly checking the men in some of the compartments. This sudden and unknown danger was far more trying than anything which could occur in the heart of an engagement. Then men's blood would be up, and they would be prepared to meet anything which could occur. What had happened, how much the vessel was damaged, whether her bottom was injured—an event which would have brought certain death to many of those shut up like rats in a trap in the lower compartments—none knew. There was, however, neither panic nor confusion, orders were obeyed, men were wounded, each man kept to his work, while on the main deck the poor fellows lay writhing and disfigured, many of them burnt out of all recognition. Yet among these, too, the brightest heroism was shown. Such utterances as "Look out for poor So-and-So, he is worse than me," "I'm all right, Jack, I'm glad you are," by men suffering from the agony of severe burns, are worthy of a place in history by the side of wounded Sir Philip Sydney's remark at Zutphen: "Give the water first to that man; poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine;" and dying Nelson's order to the surgeon, "Go, attend to the men; you can do nothing for me." This is British courage at its best, and the record is sufficient to throw a brightness even over such a sombre catastrophe as that of the *Thunderer*.

THE MAN WITH THE TOOTHACHE.

A man with the toothache doesn't care about anything else. The glories of the world fall on his taste; the wonders of creation seem as naught. The tooth becomes a volcano of belching fury, and the rest of life hidden in a cloud of its billowing smoke. You can't borrow anything of the man with the toothache. You can't instruct and improve him. You tell him that the world travels at the rate of a thousand miles a minute, and it doesn't startle him in the least. He simply groans. You say to him: "My friend, there are stars so far off that their light has not yet reached this world," but he doesn't mind it; he only howls. You tell him that some of the sunspots are one hundred thousand miles in diameter, and that one of them would take in Jupiter at one mouthful; but it is nothing to him. He goes on swearing and weeping. Some times a man's tooth aches so hard, the pain is so agonizing, that several strong men have to hold him down by main force while some important scientific fact is being communicated to him.—*Danbury News*.

THE CHILDREN.

The children! ah, the children!
Your innocent joyous ones;
Your daughters, with souls of sunshine;
Your buoyant laughing sons.
Look long in their happy faces,
Drink love from their sparkling eyes,
For, the wonderful charm of childhood,
How soon it withers and dies!

A few fast-fading summers,
A season twain of frost,
And you suddenly ask, bewildered,
"What is it my heart hath lost?"

Perchance you see by the hearth-stone
Some June, stately and proud,
Or a Hebe, whose softly ambushed eyes
Flashed out from the golden cloud

Of lavish and beautiful tresses
That, wantonly floating, stray
O'er the white of a throat and bosom
More fair than blossoms in May.

And perchance you mark their brothers—
Your heroes who spurn the sod
With the fervor of antique knighthood
And the air of a Grecian god.

But where, ah, where are the children,
Your household fairies of yore?
Alack! they are dead, and their grace has fled
For ever and evermore.

—Harper's Magazine for December.

Miscellaneous.

"FULL MANY A SHAF," ETC.—An American paper, in an article advocating Good Templary, gave some statistics relative to the town of which it was an organ. It went on, in conclusion, stating that it knew of a man in the town who had not been sober for twenty-five years. No names were mentioned, but on the next day's letter the editor received no less than twenty letters from different persons, each complaining that the paragraph was a personal attack on himself.

NOMINATING GOVERNORS.—In his recent speech at Christchurch, New Zealand, Sir George Grey, the Premier, expressed an opinion that the colony had a right to nominate a Governor. "I tell you," he said, "that my firm conviction is that the people of this colony had the right to pass a law deciding the manner in which our Governor shall be nominated. I have always held the opinion that what they have a right to do is to pass a law, and say that the Governor should be nominated by this colony. I maintained that they had this right, and that it was a right adherent to the Constitution. That was disputed in full.

The Colonial Department at Rome have come to the conclusion upon that point, as we have been informed they admit that the colony has the power by law of determining who their Governor shall be. (Cheers.) The Queen has the power of refusing her assent to that act if she thinks fit; but you have the power to determine the manner in which the Governor shall be nominated; that rests with yourselves. As to the particular manner of doing it, I do not go into that, but it is a very great thing that you should know that the power rests in your own hands, to be exercised by you as you please. That power has now been conceded to you."

THE CAMEL.—No human royal family dare be uglier than the camel. He is a mass of bones, faded tufts, humps, lumps, spiky joints, and callouses. His tail is a ridiculous wisp, and a failure as an ornament or flybrush. "His feet are simply big sponges. For skin covering he has patches of old buffalo robes, faded, and with the hair worn off. His voice is more disagreeable than his appearance. With a reputation for patience, he is inane and vindictive. His endurance is over-rated; that is to say, he dies like a sheep, if he is not well fed. His gait rocks the muscles like the sea, and yet this ungainly creature carries his head in his great brown eyes with disdain. The very voice of his head says:—"I have come out of the dim past; the dunge did not touch me; I helped Shoteo build the great pyramids; I knew Egypt when it hadn't an obelisk or a temple. There are three of us; the date-palm, the pyramid, and myself. Everything else is modern. Go to!"—Charles Dudley Warner.

CHINESE.—A writer in the Melbourne Leader writing from the Palmer about the way in which the Chinese are supported by Europeans says:—"It is the quintessence of cant to talk and rave about Chinese as a curse to the country, to hold meetings and resolutions, petitioning the Government to stop immigration from China, and send back those who have already arrived, and at the same time be secretly encouraging and patronizing the very 'creatures' against whom their wrath is excited. 'If a man of common sense and rough impartiality were to address the people of Northern Queensland he would say:—'The remedy is in your own hands. Close all dealings with the Chinese. Dismiss your cooks, your hangers-on. Buy your stores from your own countrymen. Do not cross the threshold of the Chinese public-house. Turn away all Chinese hawkers of fruit, fish and vegetables from your doors. Above all keep clear of the gambling houses, and fine heavily all the keepers of these places; turn over to the police every vagrant among the yellow skin, and send them up the country to work for a living, and you will soon get rid of that section of the community which at present causes you so much apparent uneasiness.'"

COMMERCIAL.

MESSRS. REINEHART & Co.'s Freight Circular for the Month of Saturday, March 15th, says:—

The freight market has remained fairly active during the past fortnight. There is a good demand for tonnage coastwise, and freights, in consequence of the scarcity of suitable vessels, are very firm. Homewards, the demand continues to be limited, and employment from China Ports is difficult to obtain. Ships are required to load in the Philippines, but rates, though tonnage is scarce, show little improvement. Coastwise, a good business has again resulted for steamers from Saigon to this port, and freights have been maintained; small vessels are wanted for the Northern Ports, and rates are still improving.

The American ship *Paul Revere*, 1,735 tons, left for Manila "seeking," and the German barque *Humboldt*, 330 tons, left for Manila under charter effected there. The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 13 vessels, registering 13,889 tons, steamers not included.

The following are the settlements:—
American barque T. A. Goddard, 582, to New York, private.
American barque Golden Rule, 1105, to New York, private.
British barque Larze, 753, Saigon to Channel for orders to one Port United Kingdom or Continent between Havre and Hamburg, £1 15s. 0d. per ton of 20 cwt.
German barque Excelsior, 647, Saigon to Channel for orders to one Port United Kingdom or Continent between Bordeaux and Hamburg, £2 per ton of 20 cwt.
American ship Charnier, 1333, to San Francisco, \$6,750 gold.
American ship Snowball Jackson, 1102, to Portland (Oregon), \$7,000 gold.
British barque Orislie Lee, 632, Takao to Sydney, £1 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt., 30 day days.
British barque Arabella, 665, Saigon to Manila, 19 cents per picul, 35 day days.
British barque Penrith, 549, Saigon to Manila, 24 cents per picul, 30 day days.
British barque Silver Eagle, 909, Saigon to Java, \$4,000 in full, 80 day days.
French barque Deux Freres, 397, Saigon to Amboina, 80 cents per picul, 25 day days.
British barque Phaeton, 576, to Saigon and back, \$2,400 in full, 22 day days.
British barque Wandoring Minister, 362, Takao to Yokohama and back, 38 day days.
German barque Beethoven, 340, Bangkok to Hongkong (inside the Bar), 30 cents per picul, (outside the Bar) 25 cents per picul, 25 day days.
German barque Hermine, 850, to Hongkong, Tonkin or Guangxi, back to Hongkong, \$1,800 in full, 40 day days.
British barque Leda, 472, Whampoa to Chefoo and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 32 cents per picul, 35 day days.
German barque Johann Smith, 438, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 50 cents per picul, 35 day days.
German barque Marco Polo, 358, to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 47 cents per picul, 35 day days.
German barque Tartar, 266, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 52 cents per picul, 35 day days.
British steamer Atholl, 922, Saigon to Hongkong (recharter), 20 cents per picul.
German steamer Perona, 840, Saigon to Hongkong (recharter), 20 cents per picul.
British steamer Charlton, 786, Saigon to Hongkong, 21 cents per picul, 10 day days.
British steamer Pernambuco, 943, Saigon to Hongkong (two trips) recharter, 21 cents per picul.
British steamer Adria, 782, to Saigon and back, 24 cents per picul, 14 day days.
German barque Olympia, 789, to Manila and back to Hongkong via Saigon, \$7,000 in full.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (S.A.), Mexico (S.A.), Panama (N.A.), Salvador (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.).

Via San Francisco, or via Hongkong, or via Brindisi, or via Suez, or via Aden, or via Cape of Good Hope, or via any other route, as may be.

Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (S.A.), Ecuador (S.A.), New Granada (S.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.).

Letters, 30 34 38
Registration, 6 6 8
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, 34 38 42
Registration, 6 6 8
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed, the whole mail was dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.—They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such:—Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, and of various kinds, curly combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as—scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Ports (Hobbs in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhoo, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca). They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as sandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila by the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Frank, Curly, Articles of Dress

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
8. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-addressing, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended, with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are given are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.
4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Frank, Curly, Articles of Dress

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money-Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10. Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

11. Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Unclaimed Correspondence,

Mar. 14, 1879.

Let's Page.

Let's Page.

Adams, Mrs.	1	Len Tong	2
Chas. A.	1	Long Sing & Co.	1
Allen, H. D.	1	Lopez, Maria	1
Amieble, Mrs.	1	Lumley, John	3
Office		Lynch, Jeremiah	1
Amesbury, A.	1	Macdonald, Capt.	1
Attack Marquis, Her-	1	menegildo	1
Ayong, Mr.	1	regd. Martin, Richard	1
Byong	1	McGwen, Mrs.	1
Banks, Geo.	1	McMillan, Harry	2
Batten, W.	2	Merced, Thomas	1
Benton, C. J.	1	Micheli, Sign.	1
Breslow, Wm.	2	Morgan, Noah	1
Bright, Mrs. S.	1	Mossman, W. C.	1
Brookhurst, R. C.	1	Mudge, Wm.	1
Brooke, J. H.	2	Mullin, J.	1
Brown, Mrs.	1	Murphy, Rev.	1
Carvalho, Mdllo.	1	Murray, John	1
Chabert, Moner.	1	Muro, Jean	1
Chauver, M.	1	Bagista	1
Christiansen,	2	Ottosen, J. W.	1
S. B.		Petterson, Carl J.	1
Clifton, Mrs.	1	Pogson, R.	1
Colver, Mr.	1	Roberts, P.	1
Connemore, Angell	1	Robinson, W. C.	1
Coran, Adams	1	Robinson,	1
& Co.	1	Rochard, T.	1
Cotton, G.	1	Rose, J. A.	1
Cropper, Capt.	1	Sing Hong Hong	1
Cristoforo, G. de	1	Smith, Geo.	1
Crovet, Philip L.	5	Sabb, Carl Aug.	1
Dacia, Moner.	1	Sun Chung Wah	1
Dobbelestein, H.	1	Swayn, W. J. C.	1
Dowling, J. M.	1	Tavars, Fran.	1
Egils, C. H. B.	1	Taylor, Rev. J.	1
Ellari, Moner.	1	Taylor, Wm.	1
Esteban,	1	Kerr	1
Oleoni v.	1	Thomson, N.	1
Fox, Madame	1	Thornton, Wm.	1
Fras, Jose	1	Twining, E. A.	1
Goldie, Maj. n.e.	1	Vivan, Col. R.	1
Gutierrez, F.M.	1	Walker, Ed. R.	1
Hansen, Oscar	1	Wan Yui Sai	1
Hemmet, L.P.A.J.	1	Wilson, Mrs. J.M.	1
Herbe, Lieut.	1	Wilson, Mr.	1
High, Comton	1	Wong Chung	1
Hilton, Geo.	1	Worledge, Lt.	1
Hoyt, Frank	1	Yardall, Mr.	1
Kaye, Mrs. E.	1	Yrieate, Apollinaris	1
Kim Cheung	1		
Knowles, Henry	1		
Kwong Tay	2		
Chong	1		
Larnach, J. W.	1		
Ledyard, Dr. H.C.	1		
Leumuk, F. A.	1		
Liddle, L.A.	2		
H. A.	2		

For Merchant Ships.

Let's Page.

Let's Page.

Ada	1	Jasan	1
Agate	1	Java, s.s.	1
Albany's Isle	7	Jessie Jamieson	1
Alpena	2	Kerguelen	1
Alexandra	2	Kirkcaldy	1
Alice	1	Kyiv	1
Altcar	1	Kwang Hoi	1
Alumna	1	Yong, s.s.	1
Amy Turner	2	Lady Penrhyn	4
Andres Musante	1	Laurel	8
Arncliffe	1	Lodore	

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	k d	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy, &c.	18th inst. put back
Aliso	h	Waterbury	Brit. str.	2652	Feb. 26	O. & S. S. Co.	South Sea Island	Yama & S. Folco 17th, 3 p.m.
Belgio	h	Meyer	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow and Amoy	Tug Plying
Bombay	h	Webb	Brit. str.	956	Mar. 14	Bun Eln Chan	Shai & Yokohama	at daylight
Cheang Hock Kian	h	Stapani	Brit. str.	117	Mar. 15	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Fame	h	Schultz	Brit. str.	1411	Mar. 14	Jardina Matheson & Co.	Port Darwin	18th, daylight
Feronia	h	Graham	Brit. str.	991	Mar. 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Coast Ports	Mails
Gleniffer	h	Gardner	Brit. str.	1060	Feb. 25	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Hindostan	h	Neill	Brit. str.	675	Mar. 13	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Hobrow & Haiphong	18th, noon
Killarney	h	Bunker	Brit. str.	994	Mar. 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Australian Ports	9th, daylight
Kwangtung	h	Clark	Brit. str.	1046	Mar. 13	C. M. S. N. Co.	Saloon	Shanghai
Maharajah	h	Smith	Brit. str.	181	Mar. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Malacca	h	Marsden	Chi. str.	200	Mar. 6	Kwok Acheong	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Me-li	h	Darke	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Menmuir	h	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	Mar. 12	Melchers & Co.		
Norna	h	Kea	Brit. str.	1691	Mar. 14	W. H. Ray		
Pernambuco	h	Lamont	Amer. str.	48	July 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Saragoden	h	Guard	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Sea Gull	h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1660	Mar. 7	Jardina Matheson & Co.		
Thales	h	Heuer	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 7	Russell & Co.		
Ulysses	h							
Venice	h							
Zephyr	h							
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	h	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	O. & S. S. Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
B. P. Watson	h	Hawkins	Amer. bge.	340	Jan. 25	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
Beethoven	h	Haje	Ger. bge.	1126	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
Black Hawk	h	Boylan	Amer. str.	287	Feb. 22	Butterfield & Swire	San Francisco	Cleared
Catherine Marden	h	Marden	Brit. sm. str.	1333	Jan. 8	Russell & Co.	Callao	Cleared
Charmar	h	Lucas	Amer. str.	173	Dec. 2	J. J. de Remedios & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	Cleared
Christina A. P.	h	Capra	Nic. S. m. str.	1886	Mar. 9	W. H. Ray	Takao	Cleared
Cilurama	h	Beadle	Brit. str.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	Cleared
Coeran	h	Hall	Amer. str.	863	Nov. 16	Russell & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Coloma	h	Winther	Brit. bge.	622	Mar. 1	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Oralgie Lea	h	Lindbergh	Ger. bge.	282	Feb. 6	Melchers & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Elizabeth Childs	h	Ger. bge.	744	Dec. 17	Rosario & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared	
Formosa	h	Ger. bge.	296	Mar. 8	W. H. Ray	Whampoa	Cleared	
Forward	h	Ger. bge.	603	Mar. 10	Gilman & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared	
Friedrich	h	Wiltshire	Brit. bge.	1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Golden Rule	h	Lewis	Amer. str.	877	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Hazelhurst	h	Goodey	Brit. bge.	673	Jan. 19	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Herbert Black	h	Treat	Amer. bge.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Highlander	h	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1450	Dec. 6	Melchers & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Invincible	h	Strickland	Amer. str.	846	Feb. 17	Edwards & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
James Shephard	h	Kroncke	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 8	W. H. Ray	Whampoa	Cleared
Johann Friedrich	h	Lannay	Fren. bge.	504	Feb. 17	Edwards & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Julie	h	Brown	Brit. bge.	751	Feb. 17	Edwards & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Largo	h	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	472	Jan. 13	W. H. Ray	Whampoa	Cleared
Lotus	h	Brechwaldt	Ger. bge.	358	Mar. 10	Rosario & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Marco Polo	h	McKeon	Brit. bge.	600	Dec. 20	Ohlman	Whampoa	Cleared
Marquis of Argyll	h	Michaelson	Slam. bge.	670	Dec. 23	Melchers & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Morning Star	h	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Nehemiah Gibson	h	Bliss	Ger. bge.	392	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Papa	h	Chirman	Amer. bge.	1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Penobscot	h	Remington	Brit. bge.	549	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Penrit	h	Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	Mar. 13	Master	Whampoa	Cleared
Quikstep	h	Holmes	Amer. str.	1361	Jan. 26	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Republic	h	Taylor	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 30	Russell & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Stillman R. Allen	h	Millar	Brit. bge.	600	Dec. 21	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Stonewall Jackson	h	Bartlett	Amer. bge.	1102	Dec. 30	Russell & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Stracchino	h	Stracchino	Brit. bge.	600	Dec. 21	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Strathmore	h	Hemsworth	Brit. bge.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Sumaride	h	Tobiasen	Amer. str.	1090	Sept. 5	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Sumatra	h	Clough	Amer. str.	1063	Jan. 5	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Sydenham	h	Miller	Amer. str.	682	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Thos. A. Goddard	h	Smith	Amer. str.	645	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Thomas Fletcher	h	Pendleton	Amer. str.	645	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
Three Brothers	h	Kahleke	Brit. bge.	367	Feb. 24	Edwards & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Wandering Minstrel	h	Sliewright	Brit. bge.	362	Feb. 17	Butterfield & Swire	Whampoa	Cleared
WHAMPOA								
Johann Schmidt	h	Bosche	Ger. bge.	433	Mar. 10	Melchers & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
Tartar	h	Kaemena	Ger. bge.	256	Mar. 11	Melchers & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared
CANTON								
Yangtze	h	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Mar. 14	Stamson & Co.	Whampoa	Cleared

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Armede	h	French	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3800	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Ashuelot	h	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	h	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	h	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3767	14	800	Mar. 15	Henry Cleveland
Lilly	h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochrane
Mecanee	h	British	military hospital	2591	4	60	Jan. 80	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Mosquito	h	British	gunboat	405	4	60	Mar. 10	E. Inowye
Selki	h	British	man-of-war	890	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Becks
Wolf	h	German	gunboat	428	.....	.....	Feb. 26	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fatchoy	163	Coulson	G. McEain
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	467	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kienchow	848	Browne	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Oary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotani	180	.....	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-ku	221	8	70	J. Godall
Che-yu	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chiao	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-ko	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-fai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sut-tung	180	4	60	J. Calder
Tong-tai	180	6	60	Beesard
Tung-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 8, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

for Shanghai

for Hongkong

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

for Newchwang

for Shanghai

for Newchwang

for Shanghai

for Newchwang

for Shanghai

for Newchwang

for Shanghai

for Newchwang

for Shanghai

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 15th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Amc. Sugar cured, . . .	270	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	140	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	80	70	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . .	140	130	牛肉把
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛刷
" " corned, . . .	300	270	鹹牛刷
" Head, . . .	600	500	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	60	45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	55	45	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	70	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	220	200	金華火腿
" English, . . .	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	170	160	羊排
" Leg, . . .	170	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	130	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittling, . . . catty	70	60	豬臟
" Feet, . . .	100	90	豬脚
" Fry, . . .	110	100	豬雜
" Head, . . .	90	80	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	90	80	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110	100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	豬排
" Corned, . . .	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	160	150	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120	110	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140	130	羊肝
" Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120	110	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	生牛油
Veal, . . .	140	130	生牛油
Foultry.			
Cayons, . . . catty	200	180	鐵雞
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
" Duck, . . .	100	—	鴨蛋
" Salt, . . .	100	—	鹹蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	170	160	雞
Geese, . . .	120	110	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	270	鵲
Pigeons, . . . each	160	140	白鴿
Quail, . . .	120	110	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . .	700	600	家兔
Snipe, . . . each	120	110	省城
Teal, . . .	250	220	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	600	450	火雞
" Hen, . . .	350	300	火雞
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	400	300	肚魚
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	90	80	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	60	50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	100	70	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	60	40	墨魚
Dace, . . .	80	70	跌海
Dog Fish, . . .	60	50	海狗
Kela, Congor, . . .	55	50	淡水
" Fresh water, . . .	110	100	鯽魚
File Fish, . . .	70	60	鯽魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	140	—	大鯽魚
" Small, . . .	60	50	小鯽魚
Garoupe, . . .	140	—	石斑
Gudgeon, . . .	100	90	白哈
Gurnard, . . .	80	70	紅黃
Haddock, . . .	80	80	黃魚
Herrings, fresh, . . .	80	80	黃魚
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00	—	煙黃
King Crab, . . . each	120	110	蟹
Live Fish, . . . catty	120	110	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	90	80	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . .	50	40	池魚
Mullet, . . .	80	70	鱸魚
" Red, . . .	90	80	生魚
Oysters, . . .	110	100	生魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	120	—	公魚
Parch, . . .	80	70	頭魚
Pike, . . .	110	—	鱸魚
Plaice, . . .	80	70	白魚
Pomfret, White, . . .	70	60	黑頭
Pomfret, Black, . . .	70	60	黑頭
Pravet, . . .	100	90	明